

"Let's All Have a Good Time"

Says Santa Claus

He wants every little boy and girl in Richmond and vicinity to come to the

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

to be held by the Purity Ice Cream Corporation during Christmas week, the time and place to be announced later. Save the tickets which are sent with every gallon and half-gallon order of

The Velvet Kind
PURE ICE CREAM

They are enclosed in the envelope which contains the bill, and entitle you to a present and all the good times in store at the Festival. A WHITE ticket is sent with all GALLON orders, and a PINK ticket with all HALF-GALLON orders. Thus ONE WHITE ticket or TWO PINK tickets entitle you to all the privileges of the Festival and to a present. These tickets are issued only on retail orders, or, in other words, on orders that are delivered to the home.

Each ticket will have a coupon attached, which you must detach and preserve very carefully. These coupons will be valuable; but that is a surprise that we have in store for you, and we'll tell you all about that later on. Of course, if you use more than one gallon of Velvet Kind Ice Cream between now and the 22nd you may give the extra tickets to your friends, so that they may attend the festival and receive a present also—but SAVE THE COUPON for yourself.

The gifts to be presented are worth having, and only think—you are asked to do one thing, and that a very pleasant occupation, too—eat Velvet Kind Ice Cream.

Out-of-Town Orders

On out-of-town orders tickets will be issued only on ONE gallon orders. The Velvet Kind Ice Cream, cost \$1.25 a gallon and is sent Express Collect, the charges average 25c or 30c. Send orders direct to our Richmond Office—we guarantee delivery in perfect condition.

Out-of-town customers who cannot attend the Festival should mail their tickets to us with 4c in stamps to cover the cost of forwarding the present.

No entrance fee is required—there are no conditions—there is no restriction as to the number of guests, provided each has one white or two pink tickets. Parents or guardians may accompany the children without the formality of a ticket.

Tickets are now being issued but will be discontinued after December 22d—that is, on orders received for delivery AFTER December 22d no tickets will be issued.

PURITY ICE CREAM CORP.

Phone Monroe 1861

10 South Jefferson Street

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The Popularity of and Demand
for the Movement Among Farmers

Results of an Inquiry by the Department of Agriculture

The widespread discussion relative to agricultural credit has led to an investigation by the Federal Department of Agriculture of local conditions in rural communities throughout the United States bearing upon credit. A schedule of questions was sent to 3,000 persons, 2,000 of them being country bankers, about the same number of prominent farmers, and also about the same number of country merchants and men of other occupations, taken from the list used by the Bureau of Statistics to collect monthly reports of prices of farm commodities. Three classes of correspondents were chosen, in order that if any class bias appeared, it would be recognized, so that allowance might be made for exaggeration or deficiency of statement. But it was hardly discoverable that class bias entered considerably into the answers given. The three classes of correspondents reported remarkably well and intelligently. For the purposes of this report the three sets of schedules were consolidated in tabulation.

Credit Facilities in Rural Communities.

The first effort of the inquiry was to ascertain the fraction of the farmers owning their land who are able to give good security or indorsed note for a loan. In the opinion of the correspondents 77 per cent of the farm owners may be so regarded, and the corresponding percentage for tenants is forty-six. The farm owners and tenants unable to do this were then dropped from further consideration. It was next attempted to ascertain

cent of the tenants now place a lien on the cotton crop to secure advances, and that 11 per cent of them did so ten years ago.

Pursuing the subject of crop liens, 33 per cent of the reporting correspondents stated that no farmers owning their land, who raised crops other than cotton, placed liens on such crops, and the rest of the correspondents reported that 24 per cent of the farmers did so. A similar question applied to tenants, and brought answers from 17 per cent of the correspondents that farm tenants did not place liens on crops other than cotton, and the rest of the correspondents reported that 40 per cent of the tenants did so.

Information of a similar sort was obtained concerning personal property mortgages. About 17 per cent of the reporting correspondents stated that no farm owners placed liens on their live stock, farm machinery, or other personal property of the farm, and the rest of the correspondents reported that 25 per cent of them did so. The corresponding percentages for tenants are that in 7 per cent of the communities no personal liens were given by tenants, and that in the other communities from which reports were received, 45 per cent of the tenants did so.

In communities where elevators or other warehouses are used for storing grain, tobacco, cotton and other products, farmers may use the warehouse receipts as security for loans. It was sought to discover the extent of this practice, and 83 per cent of the correspondents reported that it did not exist, and the remaining correspondents reported that 25 per cent of the farmers holding warehouse receipts used them for the purpose of getting credit.

Sources of Agricultural Credit.

A short analysis of the sources of agricultural credit was attempted, with considerable success. It was ascertained that of the principal sources of agricultural loans and advancements (not including purchase money), local banks supply 57 per cent of the

agricultural credit in communities where banks exist; neighbors supply 16 per cent in communities where they contribute anything to the supply of credit; individual lenders in near-by cities and towns supply 12 per cent in communities where any supply of credit is derived from them; loan agents for outside capital supply 18 per cent in communities where such loan agencies exist; local general stores supply 25 per cent in communities where they contribute anything to the supply of credit; and unclassified sources of credit supply 13 per cent in the communities where these undescribed sources of supply exist.

Local banks supply more than one-half of the agricultural credit, general stores supply one-quarter, and both supply more than three-quarters. The supply from neighbors is about one-seventh. The credit that is supplied from a distance, or what may be regarded as the supply from outside sources, is about one-seventh of the total supplied; and consequently it appears that about six-sevenths of the supply is derived from strictly local and near-by sources.

These conclusions apply to the communities in which these sources of credit are found. They are not found in all communities. It was reported by correspondents that in 1 per cent of the communities there was no supply of credit by banks; in 11 per cent of the communities no supply by neighbors; in 33 per cent of the communities no supply by individual lenders in near-by cities and towns; in 51 per cent of the communities no supply by loan agents for outside capital; in 47 per cent of the communities no supply by local general stores, and in 95 per cent of the communities no supply from other sources.

Store Credit.

The subject of store credit was touched upon with the result that running accounts at stores are had by 59 per cent of the farmers owning their land and by 53 per cent of farm tenants, in communities where this form of credit exists. In 1 per cent of the communities it was reported that farm owners did not obtain store credit, and in 3 per cent of them that tenants did not. Country merchants sell goods on trust to more than one-half of the farm owners and farm tenants in their communities, and this is without security.

Information was obtained with regard to rates of interest and comparison was made between farm loans and town loans, the other features of the loans being otherwise substantially the same. It was discovered that in the case of purchase-money loans 19 per cent of the responses stated that rates of interest are higher for farms than for town and city real estate; 33 per cent reported that the rates are lower for farms; and 57 per cent reported that there is no difference in rates of interest on purchase-money loans between farm and town or city.

A similar question was asked with regard to short-time loans, with the result that 11 per cent of the correspondents reported a higher rate for farms than for town and city real estate; 12 per cent reported a lower rate for farms; and 77 per cent reported no difference. The same question for long-time loans induced 5 per cent of the correspondents to report that the rates of interest in farm loans were higher than for those on town and city real estate; 33 per cent to report that the rates were lower on farms; and 59 per cent to report no difference. Finally it was requested of correspondents to state what percentage, in their opinion, of the farmers known by them and to them would be willing to form an association to receive their own deposits for loaning to themselves, and also to borrow from the outside on the combined security of the property of all members money to loan to themselves.

Of the correspondents, 32 per cent reported that there were no farmers known by them or to them who would be willing to form such an association, but the remainder of the correspondents reported that about 40 per cent of the farmers stood ready to organize such co-operative associations.

TAX COLLECTIONS BREAK RECORDS

About \$17,000 in Excess of Any
Previous Year Reported
in Roanoke.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Roanoke, Va., December 6.—Collections of city and State taxes for the year 1912 have broken all previous records. In the tax collectors' office, up to December 1, at which time the penalty for non-payment attaches, about \$17,000 in excess of any previous year has been collected.

The total city levy for 1912, was as follows:

Corporation property, \$194,930.81; land assessment, \$187,735.97; personal property assessment, \$43,908.13; bank taxes, \$23,057.83; total levy, \$449,644.74.

Total collections made by the collector of city taxes for the month of December amounted to \$369,477.97, to which may be added the bank taxes collected in June, amounting to \$23,677.83, bringing the total 1912 collections to \$393,155.80, leaving a balance of \$56,488.94 uncollected at December 1, and upon which a penalty of 5 per cent is added for non-payment.

Total levy of State taxes in Roanoke for 1912 is \$13,560.52, and the total collections to December 1, amounted to \$50,715.85, leaving a balance of \$8,844.67, upon which a penalty of 5 per cent is added for non-payment.

Yesterday a merger was effected at the meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia-Tennessee Can Company at Buchanan, whereby that company, the Old Dominion Can Company and the Virginia Can Company were consolidated, the new company to be known as The Virginia Can Company, with a capitalization of \$215,000.

The matter was agreed upon yesterday, and the new company will take over the operations as soon as the State Corporation Commission has passed upon the proposition.

At this time the companies have but two plants, those of the Virginia and Old Dominion Companies at Buchanan, although the Virginia has under construction in Roanoke a plant which will be in operation in March.

The Virginia-Tennessee never has been an operating company, being nothing further than a holding company.

The officers of the new company elected yesterday were: O. C. Hoffman, president; H. A. Latane, vice-president and treasurer; and F. R. Shultz, general manager and secretary.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO FORT MONROE

Special Program Arranged for
General Weaver and
Congress.

Newport News, Va., December 6.—General E. M. Weaver, chief of the United States artillery, and his staff, Captains C. E. Kellborne and William K. Wilson, together with Representative Swager Shirley, of Kentucky; George Ranch, of Indiana, and James W. Good, of Iowa, a subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee, reached Fort Monroe this morning at 9 o'clock from Washington, having been delayed somewhat by thick weather on the Potomac.

They came to inspect Fort Monroe and the proposed site for an army post to be located at Cape Henry, where, if plans are carried out, strong fortifications will be established.

Today General Weaver and the Congressmen were entertained at Fort Monroe, Colonel Strong, the commandant, having arranged a special program for the occasion, which opened with a salute of seventeen guns. A full-dress parade by nine companies

of heavy coast artillery, lasting twenty minutes, was held. This was followed by a general inspection of all the buildings on the reservation, guard mount and target practice from batteries Anderson and Bussey, which fired twenty shots from 12-inch guns. After taking luncheon with Colonel Strong a submarine practice was held late this afternoon for the visitors. To-morrow morning the party will leave for Cape Henry to make a minute inspection of the site intended for the fortifications to be erected there. General Weaver and his party were elated over the firing of the big guns and the general condition, from a military standpoint, of Fort Monroe. The party will return to Washington Sunday night.

Invitations Issued.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Fredericksburg, Va., December 6.—Mrs. S. J. Quinn, of this city, has sent out invitations for the marriage of Miss Nannie Maury Quinn, daughter of the late Captain S. J. Quinn, to Dr. William O'Connor Cox, of Bristol. The wedding will take place Tuesday evening, December 17, at 8 o'clock, in the Baptist Church in this city.

Child Burned to Death.

Frederick, Va., December 6.—The little three-year-old daughter of Robert Stone, of Skeetock, was burned to death on Tuesday. The child was standing about the fire in the old-fashioned fireplace, when the blaze from the wood-sticks caught her clothes, and she was fatally burned.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP SUBSTITUTES



BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa

IS THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY

For all those whose occupations require clear heads and steady nerves, as well as those in poor health or of delicate digestive powers, it is the ideal beverage. Prepared with milk or cream and sweetened to the taste, it is delicious, wholesome, absolutely pure, and of high food value.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE
Booklet of Choice Recipes Sent Free

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. - - - Dorchester, Mass.
Established 1780



Breakfast
In a
Good,
Warm
Room

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER

A "warm" breakfast—the kind that sends you out ready braced for a good day's work—should be eaten in a warm room.

You lose half the good of the meal if you are shivering in discomfort while you eat it.

A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater makes breakfast a cozy meal for the whole family.

No smoke or smell with a Perfection. Easily cleaned. Easily moved from room to room. An ornament anywhere; a luxury in the bedroom; a necessity in the sewing-room or the bathroom.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive literature.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated in New Jersey)
Newark, N. J. Baltimore, Md.